गया है, जबकि द्वीप के दक्षिणी-पूर्वी भाग के निकट यह केवल 27 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड है। लावा-प्रवाह के आस-पास के वृक्ष और झाड़ियां जल कर राख हो गयी हैं।

ज्वालामुखी का फटना एक प्राकृतिक घटना है और उससे निकले लावा तथा राख के प्रवाह को रोका नहीं जा सकता। ज्वालामुखी से 70 किलोमीटर के दायरे में कोई आबादी नहीं है। अतः इससे जनजीवन को कोई खतरा नहीं है। किन्तु अंतरिक्ष विभाग द्वारा उपग्रह आंकड़ों को अपना कर ज्वालामुखी की गतिविधि की निगरानी की जा रही है।

Allocation of Funds for Irrigation

731. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state what are the percentages of allocation of funds for irrigation out of the total outlay in the various Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The information is given below:

	Percentage of allocation of funds for irrigation to total Plan outlay
First Plan (1951—56)	18.7
Second Plan (1956—61)	11.2
Third Plan (1961—66)	10.6
Annual Plan (1966—69)	11.5
Fourth Plan (1969—74)	11.1
Fifth Plan (1974—78)	8.1
Annual Plan (1978—80)	11.3
Sixth Plan (1980—85)	11.3
Seventh Plan (1985—90)	8.9

Report of the Multi-disciplinary Committee on Ground Water

732. DR. NAREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of the report of the Multi-disciplinary Committee on Ground Water headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan; and

(b) what are the recommendations which have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Salient features of the report of Multi-Disciplinary Committee on Ground Water headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan are given at Statement. (*See* below)

(b) The recommendations can be implemented only after they have been processed through the Empowered Committee. The Empowered Committee is in the process of being set up.

Statement

Main recommendations made by the High Level Committee set up to review the goals and objectives and organisational structure of the Central Ground Water Board, are listed below:—

(i) To periodically assess the country's ground water resources.

(ii) To monitor and guide ground water development to promote its sustainable management.

(iii) To develop, refine and disseminate, on its own as well as in coordination with other agencies, basin-specific technologies for sustainable ground water development and management including priority areas such as conjunctive use of ground and surface water including brackish or sea water, augmentation and conservation including artificial recharge, prevention and remedy of pollution and saline ingress, and the location, design, operation and maintenance of ground water extraction structures and devises, recycling and reuse of water and solutions to urban problems.

(iv) To establish a National Information System in collaboration with State Governments and other agencies for its dissemination to user agencies.

(v) To establish a National Institute for Ground Water Research, Training and Management and organise All-India Co-ordinated Research Projects involving appropriate institutions and universities, in order to foster the growth of a national grid of Research and Development institutions covering different aspects of ground water conservation and utilisation.

(vi) To carry out Water Balance Studies with the basin or sub-basin as the unit. For basins extending over more than one State, the Ground Water Organisation at the national level will have an important coordinating role. Each sub-basin, within a State, may be studied by the State level Ground Water Organisation. The concerned Regional Directorate can guide the study and compile the report for the entire basin.

(vii) To carry out reappraisal surveys with a cycle of five years.

(viii) To bring out an integrated hydrograph network within two to three years time.

(ix) To develop linkage with Social Science Institutions in order to give adequate attention to the social engineering aspects of ground water saving and sharing.

(x) To adopt a revised target date for completion of long-term target of 18,000 boreholes.

(xi) Exploratory drilling, particularly for deep aquifers, will have to be handled by the National Ground Water Organisation alone during this decade.

(xii) The Ground Water Organisation at national level should be headed by a Director General in the scale of Additional Secretary and he should be supported by four Deputy Directors General in the scale of Joint Secretary. In order to achieve integrated work arrangement in the field so that command and control is not diffused, the Organisation should have 17 Regional Directorates, combining bothe the Scientific and Engineering Wings, to discharge all functions of the organisation.

(xiii) The Flexible Complementing facility should be extended to the Officers of Engineering Wing.

(xiv) A Consultant may be engaged to prepare an appropriate Stores Management System.

Allotment of Railway Wagons

733. SHRI J. P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are allotting only fifty per cent of railway wagons against the actual requirement for transportation of coal to user industries in Karnataka; and

(b) what is the actual demand of wagons and what is the allotment for this purpose in the last six months i.e. upto July, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) On account of less offer of coal from Singareni and Western Coalfields Ltd. which are the major coal suppliers to the industries in Karnataka and after meeting the demand of thermal power stations, the available coal is inadequate to meet the demand of industries in full and as such the allotment of coal to the industries is less than their programme.

(b) During February, 1991 to July, 1991 against a total programme of loading 57219 wagons to industries in Karnataka, 27181 wagons were load-